The BULLETIN

OF THE

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

AUGUST · 1934

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THE BULLETIN

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The Critiques appearing in the BULLETIN *are presented as an unofficial opinion by a member of the jury delegated for this purpose, and should not be interpreted as the collective opinion of the jury.*

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"AN ISLAND MEMORIAL"

In a river which is used extensively by canoeists, is a small island on which it is proposed to erect a monument to the donor of the island to the city's park system. The monument may take any form such as a shaft, or a fountain, tablet or wall, etc., and should be so placed as to be easily seen from the river as well as from various parts of the island. The island will be developed as a landscaped approach to this monument with landing steps for canoes and small boats; a small open air cafe with its attendant services and retiring rooms for men and women.

REQUIREMENTS:

A. The monument.
B. Cafe with tables for 50.
C. Landscaping of the entire island measuring approximately 100 feet by 300 feet.

JURY OF AWARD

Frederick G. Frost, *Leader*
William Gehron, *Leader*
A. Musgrave Hyde, *Leader*
James B. Bell
George A. Boehm
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Armistead Fitzhugh
Clarence Fowler
Joseph H. Freedlander
James Gambaro
Alfred Geiffert
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W. B. Sanders of Columbia University

JUDGMENT, MAY 29, 1934

AWARDS

ARCHITECTURAL GUILD:
NO AWARD: 2.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
MENTION: E. W. Olson.
HALF MENTION: G. L. Kvapil, E. R. Fenske, L. J. Lammars.
NO AWARD: 9.
HORS CONCOURS: S. S. Granger, M. Kohn, C. Siegel.

BEACON HILL SCHOOL OF DESIGN:
HALF MENTION: M. Peter, Jr.
NO AWARD: 2.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
MENTION: F. S. Crocker, J. M. Frymire, W. Landsberg, E. G. Rigg, L. W. Reid, J. W. Rosst.
HALF MENTION: C. H. Ackley, E. A. Avner, N. J. Bell, G. W. Brown, E. J. Brunettini, W. S. Carlson, J. R. Culler, R. D. Darrah, C. G. Gable, W. F. Garrity, J. A. Grove, J. K. Hess, J. B. Hughes, H. W. Johe, W. B Kluz, A. Lalli, M. Leavitt, G. A. Milono, J. T. Nichols, J. B. Ray, A. R. Ruprecht, K. B. Schock.
NO AWARD: 16.
HORS CONCOURS: G. E. Hoffman, B. J. Marlier.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:
FIRST MENTION PLACED: B. T. Rome.
HALF MENTION: J. M. Baer, J. Cardenal, E. A. Daly.
NO AWARD: 1.
HORS CONCOURS: J. E. Dundin.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE:
NO AWARD: 5.

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:
MENTION: R. E. Rose, H. A. Tolerton.
HALF MENTION: P. P. Dubaniewicz, R. A. Freiberger, W. Witt, E. H. Wolfe.
NO AWARD: 3.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, EXTENSION ATELIER:
MENTION: J. P. Barbarite.
HALF MENTION: J. A. Igler, O. Johnson, R. R. Kuret, C. J. Murray, A. Schwarz.
NO AWARD: 1.

DREXEL INSTITUTE:
HALF MENTION: R. V. Favorite, V. E. McGoldrick, C. Knapp, L. M. Smith, G. F. Werner, Jr.
NO AWARD: 1.

239 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

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MENTION: W. R. Budd.
NO AWARD: 1.

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
MENTION: J. J. Croft, Jr.
HALF MENTION: J. H. Finch, A. N. Robinson, Jr.
NO AWARD: 2.
HORS CONCOURS: G. R. Edmondson, C. H. Reed.

JOHN HUNTINGTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE:
NO AWARD: 2.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE:
NO AWARD: 4.

ATELIER LOS ANGELES:
NO AWARD: 1.

ARCHT'L SKETCH CLUB, CHICAGO, ATELIER NELSON:
NO AWARD: 4.
HORS CONCOURS: F. L. Anway, J. R. Kremen.

ATELIER NEWARK:
NO AWARD: 2.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
FIRST MENTION PLACED: O. D. Escoffery, J. Lagstrom, H. C. Litwack, C. J. Speiss.
FIRST MENTION: L. W. Hanousek.
MENTION: A. P. Amari, E. F. Iversen, W. Vollberg.
HALF MENTION: S. H. Klein, B. Librett, N. Margolis, H. Tolmachoff.
HORS CONCOURS: R. W Flood, W. J. Fazulak, J. S. Unger.

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:
HALF MENTION: R. W. Jones.
NO AWARD: 4.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:
OPTION II
NO AWARD: 3.

SAN FRANCISCO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB:
HALF MENTION: D. S. Macky, F. W. Trabucco.

ATELIER THIRTEEN:
NO AWARD: 1.

"T" SQUARE CLUB ATELIER OF PHILADELPHIA:
MENTION: A. H. Borz, F. E. Watson.
HALF MENTION: T. McDowell, P. D'Entremont, C. A. Mettee.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
MENTION: R. Burkle, W. H. Buchholz, R. E. Drover, T. Q. Hoffman, C. F. Jost.
HALF MENTION: J. E. Baker, S. H. Bean, C. E. Bretscher, W. B. Cohan, T. Danahy, C. R. Gairing, W. L. Horstman, J. A. Ignelzi, A. T. Kurek, A. Lasswith, E. F. H. Stoyke, C. Wapner, J. S. Winbigler, J. W. Zimmer.
NO AWARD: 7.
HORS CONCOURS: M. W. Levy.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:
HALF MENTION: C. R. Campbell, A. W. Kellogg, D. W. Love, A. VanNamee.
NO AWARD: 15.

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:
NO AWARD: 3.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
OPTION II
FIRST MENTION: J. C. Cope.
NO AWARD: 11.
HORS CONCOURS: B. R. Bernheimer.

YALE UNIVERSITY:
FIRST MENTION: D. N. Yerkes.
MENTION: C. F. Irish, G. L. Cochran.
HALF MENTION: R. P. Benezet, M. T. Clark, Jr., A. N. Daniel, Jr., L. A. Dean, R. I. Hoyt, W. A L. Koscher, C. F. Lamb, C. A. Schade.
NO AWARD: 7.
HORS CONCOURS: B. Beck, A. Towne.

UNAFFILIATED:

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY:
MENTION: L. E. Palumbo.
HALF MENTION: M. J. Lill.

CRITIQUE

BY ARMISTEAD FITZHUGH

Analysis of the work submitted brought to light certain critical points which seemed to touch both the student and his respective school of architecture.

The problem afforded a unique opportunity for the schools to reveal their capacity for stimulating and cultivating such thoughts as the students may have materialized as individuals either by intuitive induction or straight thinking.

The point which the Jury criticised most severely was the fact that, with a few exceptions, the work of each school seemed to be strongly influenced by one dominant personality. This may have been unconscious suggestion by the work of fellow students but it implied a lack of sufficient encouragement and guidance by the schools in the development of individual resourcefulness and imagination among the students. In general, one missed the effects of education of the sort which stimulates creative thought. An outstanding exception to this general criticism was the effective work of New York University whose students rated four out of five First Mention Placed. Each projet in this group was refreshingly different in general approach, architectural conception and manner of presentation.

In attempting to analyze the students' approach toward solving this island memorial problem, it was evident that a basic weakness of conception seemed to be caused by the lack of the individual's ability to visualize. Perhaps a fog arose to obscure their island from the vision of many students, but it does not seem unreasonable to expect them to make a definite mental picture of local conditions, visualizing their proposed architectural and landscape forms erected in place with the river flowing by and canoeists approaching from every direction to observe the features of the island memorial.

From a landscape architect's point of view, the general treatment of the island did not, in a great many instances, appear to be designed as a whole, where each feature was not only an entity in itself but contributed to the general effectiveness of the place as a coordinated design. One missed a sense of air and sunlight and the natural feeling for trees and shrubs and vines—but one did find a rather intelligent working out of topography.

The five projets receiving the award of First Mention Placed were rendered with distinction and showed considerable originality and application. One of these projets by H. C. Litwack of New York University developed a memorial feature in the form of a massive architectural promontory or lookout built out from the high end of the island, and with picturesque trees growing among the ledges. The memorial feature is interestingly decorated with sculptural relief in good scale. The scheme presented a cumulative massing of strong and simple forms. A rustic arbor and log cabin at the lower end, however, detracted from the impressiveness of the design as a whole.

Another and more architectural solution by B. T. Rome of Catholic University, showed a well-worked-out plan and elevation with a substantial and generous terrace treatment surmounted by a classical memorial feature at one end which is flanked by well-placed but theatrical trees. The solidity of the terrace is relieved by the narrow extension in curving lines and the flight of steps leading to the café at the lower level.

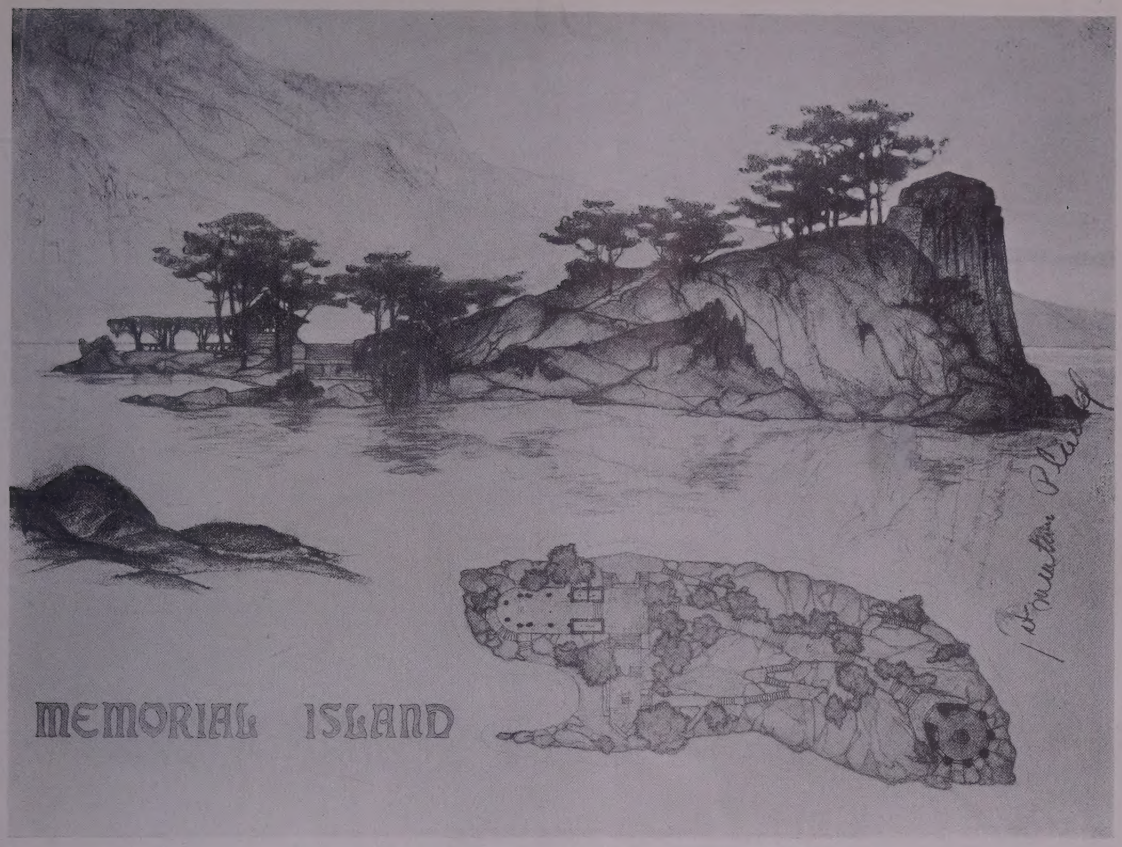
The projet of C. J. Spiess, New York University, is more traditional in conception, employing the use of a long, well-proportioned architectural approach leading from the café by the boat landing up to an elaborate monumental fountain at the highest point. A restless spotting of urns detracts from an otherwise convincing layout in good scale and careful execution.

The solution of J. Lagstrom, New York University, approached the problem in the bold and simple manner, its sculptural mass proving very effective in its rendering in Aztec style.

The picturesque design of O. D. Escoffery, New York University, in the tradition of the Chinese showed a unique conception executed with fine sense of scale and excellence of rendering.

It is recommended that more problems in the nature of landscape design be given inasmuch as this program seems to have opened vistas to less familiar ground. Additional problems of this type would tend to develop an understanding of the essentials of landscape design. They would develop a feeling for topography as well as planting masses and definitely bring into play such elements as wind and sunlight as factors of design.

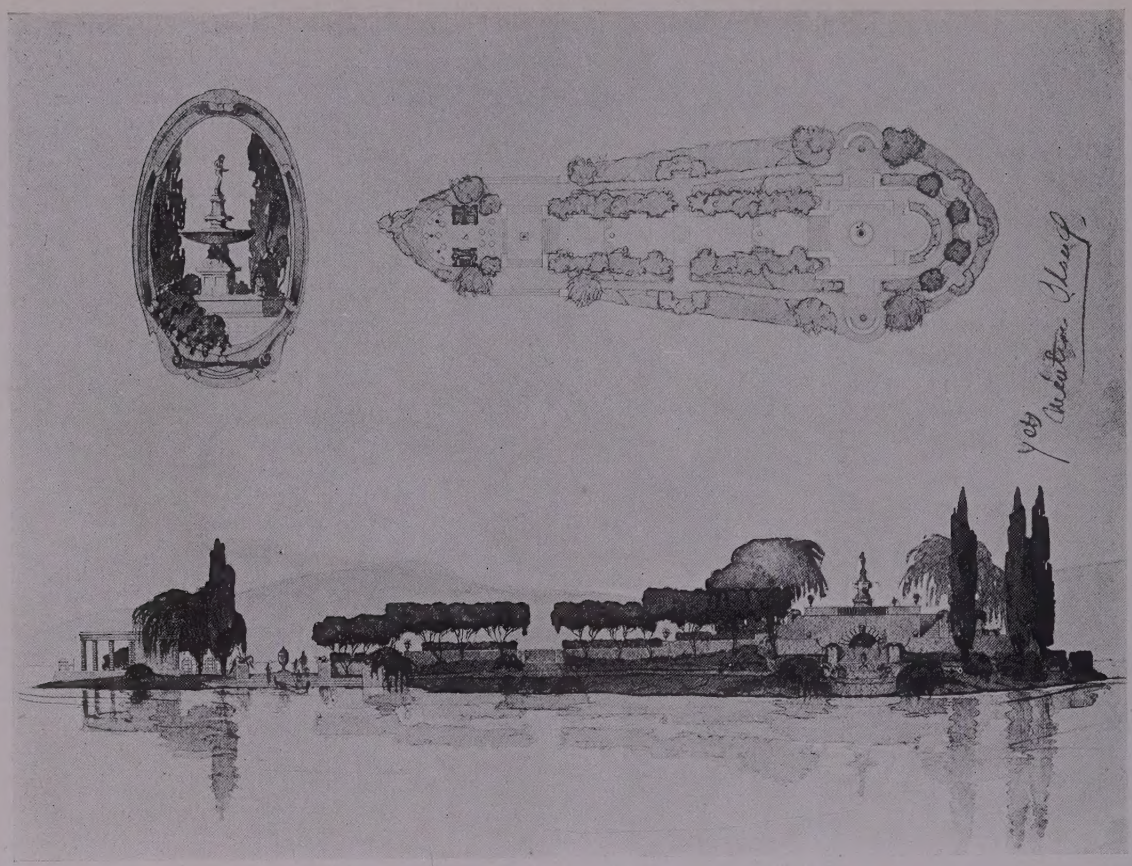
FIRST MENTION PLACED—B. T. ROME, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
CLASS "B" V PROJET—"AN ISLAND MEMORIAL"



FIRST MENTION PLACED—H. C. LITWACK, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

FIRST MENTION PLACED—J. LAGSTROM, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

CLASS "B" V PROJET—"AN ISLAND MEMORIAL"



FIRST MENTION PLACED—C. J. SPIESS, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

FIRST MENTION PLACED—O. D. ESCOFFERY, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
CLASS "B" V PROJET—"AN ISLAND MEMORIAL"

"A BREWERY"

It is proposed to erect a brewery of some 300,000 barrels initial annual capacity in a rapidly developing section of one of the large cities, on a substantially level rectangular site 400 feet wide and 800 feet long, providing also on the plot for a large beer garden. The property is bounded by a spur railway on one of the 800-foot sides, an important highway on the opposite 800-foot side, a minor street across one end, the fourth side adjoining other private property.

A pleasing atmosphere is to be created through the adequate development of the beer garden and general landscaping, the plant itself, however, to be planned with the reasonable compactness requisite to efficiency. Provisions should be made for future expansion of the plant in the present arrangement of the buildings. Primary consideration should be given to the proper arrangement of receiving, shipping and all transit facilities with the introduction of such private roads and sidings as may be desired.

REQUIREMENTS:

A. *The Brew House* should cover a ground area of about 10,000 sq. ft. with a minimum height above grade of some 70 feet in about five storeys, to properly house kettles, tubs, filters, storage bins, etc. The brew house will be a feature attraction for visitors to the gardens, and the giant kettles should be arranged in an imposing room with necessary equipment on balconies. Additional upper floors may be provided in the brew house for an office and laboratory space of some 15,000 sq. ft., or the same may be provided in a separate building nearby.

B. *The Stock House* should adjoin or connect with the brew house and may cover any area between 10,000 and 15,000 sq. ft. It will be a multi-storeyed building containing a total gross floor area of approximately 100,000 sq. ft., providing for fermenting and ageing tanks, and the racking department with cooperage shop where kegs are received, repaired, cleaned, filled and shipped. This racking department should be provided with adequate receiving and shipping facilities for rail and truck business.

C. *The Bottling Plant* should be convenient to the stock house and should cover an area of some 30,000 sq. ft. being rather longer than wide to take care of the bottling mechanized line from "soaker to labeller" of some 90 feet. The building should be some three storeys, the upper floor providing a large storage area; the lower ones providing for equipment, receiving and shipping of cases, etc.; the basement providing for the Government cellar, repair departments for cases, etc. The bottling section should be naturally well lighted and ventilated and should be provided with adequate receiving and shipping facilities for rail and truck business. It should be separated by open driveways from the rest of the plant.

D. *The Garage* will require an area of approximately 30,000 sq. ft. which may be in a one or two storey building.

E. *The Power Plant* requiring some 6,000 to 7,500 sq. ft. ground area.

F. *The Beer Garden.* The garden area should be ample up to some 30,000 sq. ft. in addition to provisions for service and accessory units, paths, music, etc. Conveniently situated with respect to the garden should be ample parking facilities.

In presentation of the plan, show the ground floor of each unit, clearly indicating all traffic, receiving and shipping facilities. The designer may, at his option, consolidate various buildings into one if he so desires, noting, however, the exception with respect to the Bottling Department.

JURY OF AWARD

JUDGMENT, MAY 29, 1934

A. Musgrave Hyde, *Leader*
Joseph H. Freedlander
William Gehron
John Theodore Haneman
Kenneth Franzheim
Frederic R. King
James B. Newman
Carl L. Otto
Leonard Schultze
Kenneth K. Stowell

AWARDS

96 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:
MENTION: V. F. Duckett, S. T. Stathes.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
MENTION: F. C. Rogers.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
HALF MENTION: W. M. Horowitz.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:
MENTION: W. L. Newberry.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
MENTION: G. C. Rudolph.
HALF MENTION: W. S. Allen.

YALE UNIVERSITY:
HALF MENTION: C. A. Schofield.

CRITIQUE

BY JAMES B. NEWMAN

The program for a Brewery was relatively technical in nature, calling for the reasonable group planning of several different elements each housing certain phases in the processing, as well as providing for a large garden. It is clear, therefore, that unless students acquired a general knowledge through reading or visiting some such plants, their plans would reflect a lack of understanding of the basic elements involved. While this situation was manifest in the great majority of the problems entered, nevertheless, several solutions were submitted which were not only interesting in themselves but were entirely feasible from a practical point of view.

The plot of ground was relatively limited in area considering the number of elements, as would usually be true of a commercial enterprise in a developing urban center, but was so situated with respect to favorable streets and traffic facilities that more than one solution was readily possible.

One simple and direct arrangement consisted of placing the buildings substantially in the shape of an "L," the garden in the reentrant angle filling out the rectangle. This type of plan is well illustrated by the solution of S. T. Stathes and G. Rudolph. This arrangement makes possible not only the complete and efficient handling of traffic and service for the brewery and garden independently, but also places the various brewery units so that they are readily accessible to garden visitors as additional centers of local interest, and also places the buildings where railroad service is easily directly available.

In a solution such as this, expansion may take place by encroaching on the garden, or the buildings may be handled individually in accordance with process housed. Stock houses may be increased in capacity through the addition of further storeys, or in plans such as noted through their extension over the bottling plant, the separate identities of each, however, being maintained. In final analysis, stock house units can be constructed at any available location on the property in the case of need, as the beer is piped to and from the same. Brew Houses are often constructed of sufficient size to take care of the ultimate assumed capacity, equipment, however, being made as the needs warrant. As usually develops, bottling buildings are built up in a series of typical bays with identical equipment, with additional empty bays. After filling such space, further expansion may take place through the construction of additional units. While additional storeys can be provided, this is not usually desired because of the excessive weight of soakers, pasteurizers, etc. In some breweries, the expansion of this unit has, through necessity, taken place through the building of an additional bottling building but this is also generally avoided as it usually means the construction of an additional government gauging cellar where the volume of beer passing onward to bottling machines is determined for tax purposes.

The solution of G. Rudolph, University of Pennsylvania, embodies the various points noted in connection with this type of plan. The garage, however, is inadequate, actual measurements and capacity being considered when access requirements to upper floors are considered. The bottling house is also too long and narrow. General flow of traffic is well handled.

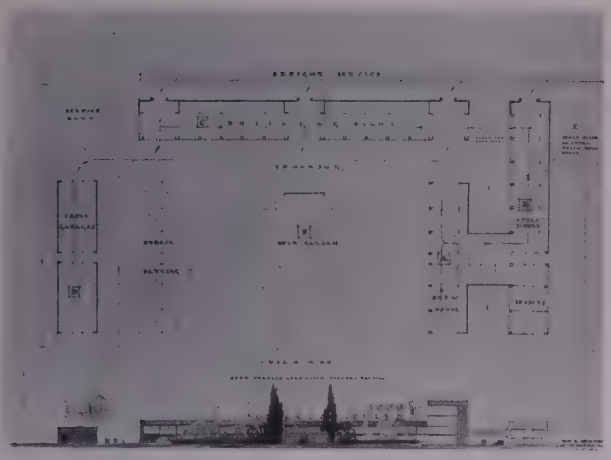
S. T. Stathes, Catholic University, with the same type of plan, has more reasonably proportioned units, though a little added freedom could have been obtained by making the garage two storeys high.

The plans of W. Newberry, University of Notre Dame, and V. F. Duckett, Catholic University, of this basic pattern, depart in some details. In the Newberry plan, the power plant has been constructed below the stock house, a device which is feasible if actual conditions in practice permit. Available space in this case hardly warrants this location. The plan and organization of V. F. Duckett is interesting and efficient in the main but theatrical detail would be altered. Modern Stock Houses, for holding beer, are equipped with horizontal steel tanks up to about 10 feet in diameter, and anywhere up to 100 feet in length, or in rectangular concrete tanks (*Architectural Forum,* June, 1934, p. 464), and but few contain small units which would fit into a curved building unit. As for the brew house, this would also be developed in rectangular units, to provide for the simple installation of equipment, overhead bins, piping, etc. A future expansion as indicated is paper architecture only.

The plan of F. Rogers, New York University, presents a workable scheme, but one that is not entirely well thought out. The power house is poorly located, and all business traffic to and from busy brewery offices passing through the garden would be unfortunate indeed.

As for the problems rejected, the most common cause was the impossible arrangement of the basic elements. Too much time and effort was spent in attempting balanced compositions of units of approximately similar volumes, but of unrelated functions, resulting in solutions industrially unorganized. In a problem such as this, industrial efficiency and unity is the primary consideration, and on such a plan, an interesting architectural result can be readily created with units such as those involved here.

With the plot involved in this problem, it is also possible to build up a solution as follows: The beer garden and its accessories can be placed across one end of the plot, preferably the end facing the minor street, taking up somewhat less than half of the plot. The several brewery buildings could then be arranged in a compact group in the rest of the plot, with private driveways leading to the major street, and railroad sidings to the main track, each building having some directly adjacent land for expansion, and the plant itself being adjacent to a lot line where plot enlargement could be conceived of as possible, should future demand ever warrant the same. This scheme, however, would not present quite the same building accessibility to the garden visitors as permitted in the "L" plans shown herewith.



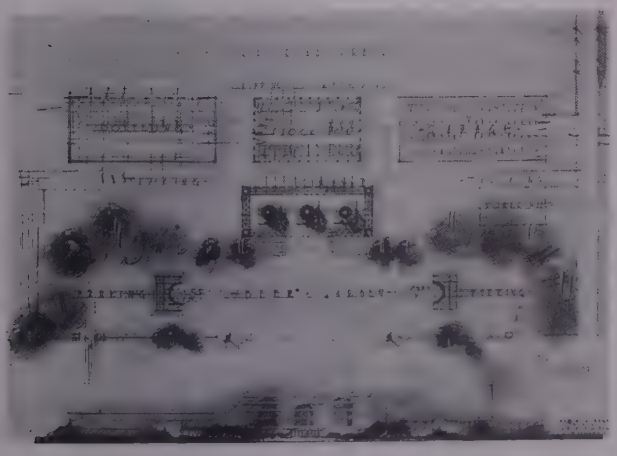
MENTION—W. L. NEWBERRY, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

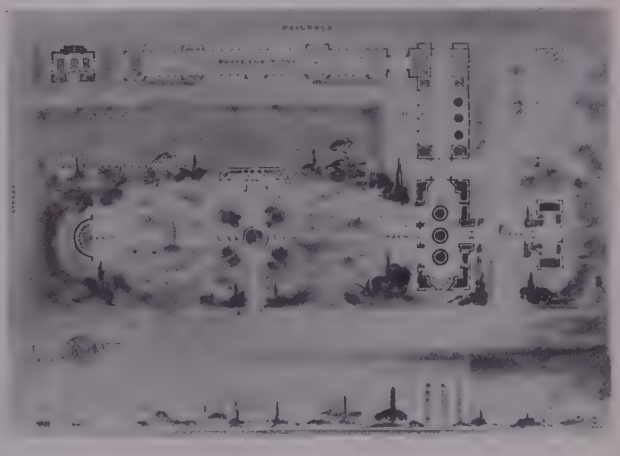
MENTION—V. F. DUCKETT, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

MENTION—S. T. STATHES, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

MENTION—F. C. ROGERS, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

MENTION—G. RUDOLPH, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA





CLASS "A" V ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE—"A BREWERY"

"A COMMUNITY OF LOW COST DWELLINGS"

The Housing Authority of a large city has acquired a level site of 16 blocks. Two important streets border the property, one to the west and one cutting diagonally across the northeast corner. The other streets have little exterior traffic. A subway, connecting the business section and the finer urban residential districts of the city, serves this area.

The existing population, composed largely of the "service" group (janitors, news dealers, cobblers, elevator operators, household servants, etc.) is housed in 2- to 4-storey frame and brick structures.

The authority wishes to rehouse this same group in a modern community of fireproof buildings. Homes for a minimum of 4,500 persons should be provided.

PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS:

A. *Housing:*

Apartments shall be provided to accommodate the various family sizes and in the approximate proportions indicated. Heat is to be supplied by city steam.

30% of the families will have 2 persons
25% of the families will have 3 persons
20% of the families will have 4 persons
15% of the families will have 5 persons
10% of the families will have 6 persons

B. *Stores:*

Space for retail shops should be provided at the rate of 15 front feet for each hundred of population. Such space may be provided either in special buildings or on the first floor of the housing units.

C. *Schools:*

About 17% of the existing population are children of grade school age. A grade school should not be smaller than 700 pupils nor larger than 1,000. Adequate high school facilities are provided on adjacent property.

D. *Garages:*

It will be assumed that 25% of the families will be car owners. Inexpensive shelter for these autos must be provided.

E. *Streets:*

The existing street pattern within the community may be altered as required. In eliminating streets care must be used that no entrance to a housing unit is a greater distance than 150 feet from a street.

F. *Parks:*

Sufficient park and recreation space must be provided to adequately serve all age groups. Space for football and baseball will be provided elsewhere in the city.

G. Community building for social gatherings.

H. Local fire station.

I. Two (2) small churches.

J. Space for day nurseries.

JURY OF AWARD

William L. Bottomley, *Leader*
William Gehron, *Leader*
Ely Jacques Kahn, *Leader*
James B. Bell
Charles Butler
Rosario Candela
Ethan Allen Dennison
Joseph H. Freedlander
James Gambaro
John Theodore Haneman
Gerald Holmes
Caleb Hornbostel
A. Musgrave Hyde
Joseph H. McGuire
Robert McLaughlin
R. K. Posey
Leonard Schultze
Harold Tatton
A. Steward Wagner
Leonard B. Wamnes
Wakefield Worcester
William VanAlen

Representatives:
George H. Bickley of University of Pennsylvania
C. Raimond Johnson of Univ. of Southern California
John S. Carver of "T" Square Club Atelier

JUDGMENT, JUNE 5, 1934

AWARDS

ARCHITECTURAL GUILD:
NO AWARD: 1.
ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
HALF MENTION: M. D. Kalischer.
NO AWARD: 2.
HORS CONCOURS: L. O. Johnson.

143 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
MENTION: A. A. Rousseau.
HALF MENTION: W. R. Allen, W. E. Davis, J. L. Divvens, W. V. Flynn, W. W. P. Hart, B. J. Liff, D. D. Morgan, I. E. Paris.
NO AWARD: 18.
HORS CONCOURS: S. D. Cooper, A. L. Pohland, D. C. Taylor.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:
MENTION: S. T. Stathes, W. C. Suite.
NO AWARD: 3.

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:
NO AWARD: 8.
HORS CONCOURS: H. L. Kinnear.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, EXTENSION ATELIER:
MENTION: J. J. Accardo, F. F. Battisti, E. R. Crino, H. B. Epstein, F. E. Johnson, L. E. Parrish.
HALF MENTION: P. Birnbaum, G. T. Byrne, J. Russo, M. L. Scheingarten.
NO AWARD: 1.

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
MENTION: H. L. Casner, L. E. Turner.

JOHN HUNTINGTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE:
NO AWARD: 2.

ARCHT'L SKETCH CLUB, CHICAGO, ATELIER NELSON:
NO AWARD: 2.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
MENTION: M. J. Skloot, F. Swarti.
HALF MENTION: W. C. Johanson, A. C. Lyras, E. C. Miller, A. H. Orthmann, K. D. Perlman, F. W. Schumann, H. H. Siegel.
NO AWARD: 2.
HORS CONCOURS: A. M. Ottarson, O. S. Pavesi.

OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:
HALF MENTION: C. E. Bills, R. D. Stone.
NO AWARD: 4.

SAN FRANCISCO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB:
HALF MENTION: W. J. Alexander, W. E. Krohn.

"T" SQUARE CLUB ATELIER OF PHILADELPHIA:
NO AWARD: 2.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
MENTION: A. R. Nozaki, A. Schaffner.
HALF MENTION: H. V. Chescoe, C. R. Drake, A. B. Henning, W. M. Horowitz, H. N. Johnson, B. B. Krauss, H. Lopez-Videla, D. D. Michel, J. P. Schierer, H. E. Steinberg, J. M. Turner, V. Ulfeldt, N. Wilkinson.
NO AWARD: 9.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:
MENTION: J. J. Brust.
HALF MENTION: F. R. Kellogg.
NO AWARD: 1.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
OPTION II
NO AWARD: 13.
HORS CONCOURS: G. W. Hurley.

YALE UNIVERSITY:
MENTION: A. L. Finn.
HALF MENTION: E. P. Foster, F. D. Nichols, H. W. Parrott, B. T. Simmons, W. K. Sturges, B. Sugimura.
NO AWARD: 5.

UNAFFILIATED:

WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA:
NO AWARD: 1.

CRITIQUE

BY ROSARIO CANDELA

The problem offered to the students as their fifth projet of the year savored of "actuality." Housing seems to be the "rage" just as at present, the government, the municipalities, the periodicals, etc., a host of ruined builders are all "talking" housing, and most important of all, housing appears to be the only redeeming hope of, alas, a very stagnant profession; so, why not have the students try their hand at it? And they did, quite "en masse."

The projets submitted could roughly be grouped in three types: the "grand" type, the "collegiate" type and the third one for want of a better word, I will call the "nut" type. Of the last mentioned, there was a fair sprinkle, but the Jury, hard as they tried, could not feel sympathetic with the vagaries and absurdities of their authors.

The Jury did not look with much favor upon the first type, as those solutions offered the extensive open vista which benefited only a small number of units to the obvious detriment of most of the others.

Of the second type, which the Jury was inclined to regard as the proper solution, very few came up to expectations, most of the students having apparently lost all sense of scale. Some drawings got to look more like labyrinths, others like jig-saw puzzles.

Some students elected to present schemes with tall buildings, and despite some clever plans, the Jury refused to consider them. The high cost of foundations and heavy steel framing and the high cost of elevator operation and maintenance could not very well be reconciled with the program, which called for low-cost housing.

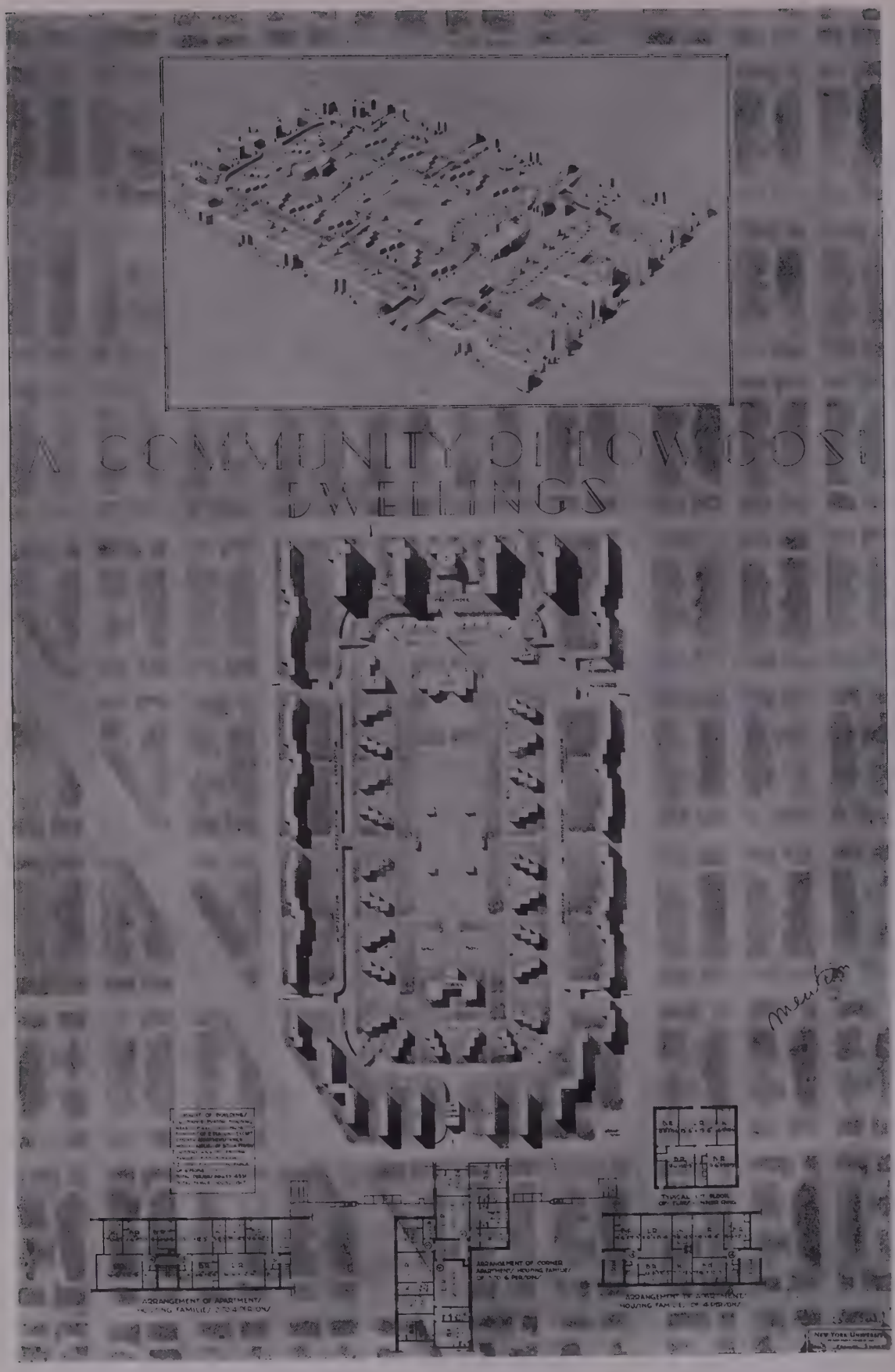
The Jury was not generally pleased with the idea of *bordering* a development of this kind with unsightly garages. They felt that besides making a poor approach to the group itself, it would be detrimental to adjoining properties.

The projets were judged mainly on the merits of the general plan. The student's ability to properly interrelate the functions of the various community buildings, living units, service buildings, main traffic and secondary circulation, together with his understanding of good balance between open spaces and buildings, affording the best light, air and vistas were the deciding factors. The awards were made on this basis. When the best solutions were brought up for higher awards, the unit plans were carefully examined and discussed.

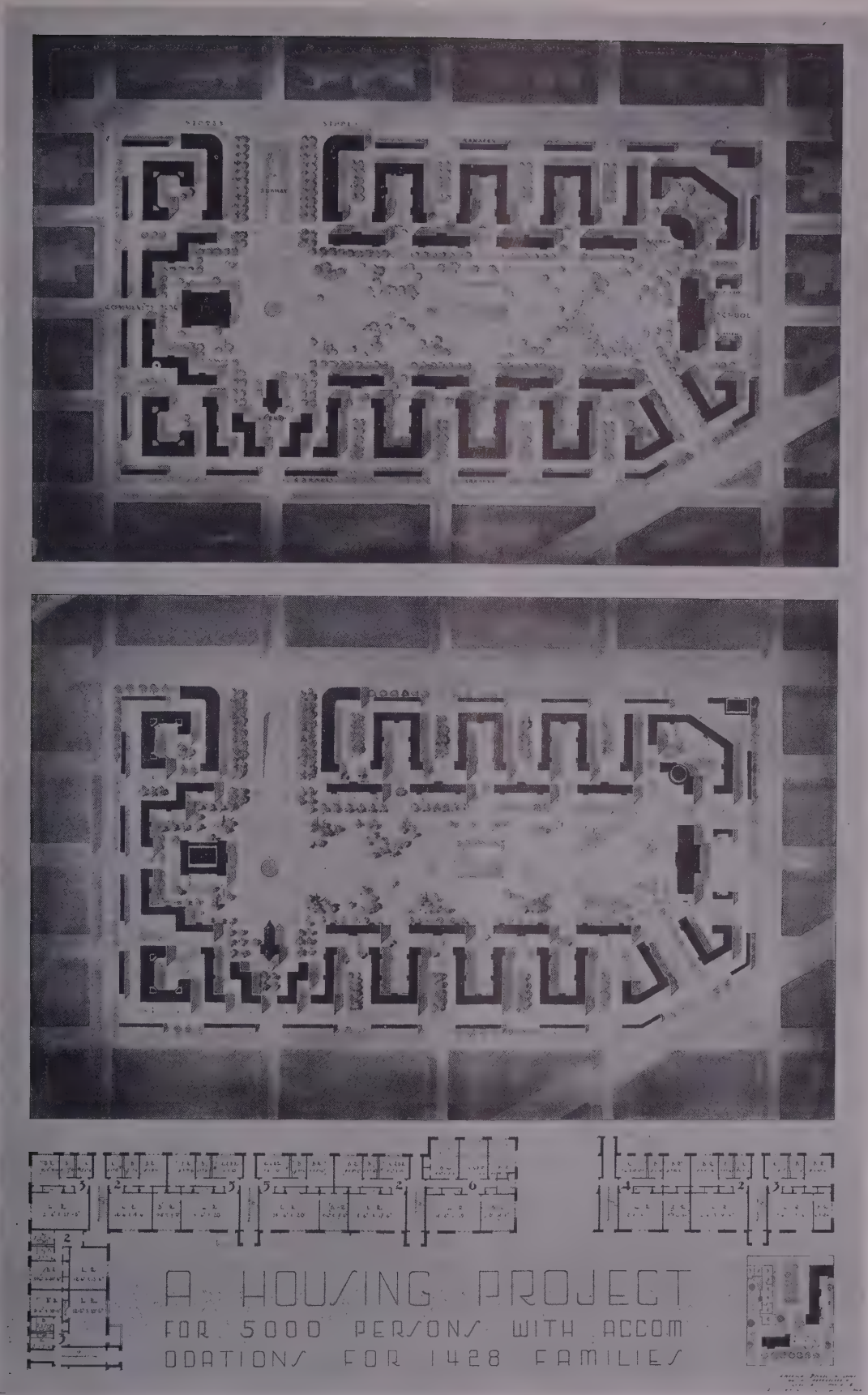
The planning of apartments proved to be a dismal failure on the part of almost all the competitors. Either they gave a perfunctory consideration to this requirement or knowing very little about apartment planning they made no effort to learn the basic principles during their "rendu" period. The Jury decided, most reluctantly, that no student showing a lack of appreciation of this requirement should be awarded a medal. The awarding of medals implies a general excellence on the part of the recipients and naturally the Jury refused to endorse the type of planning offered in view of the fact that "medals" are publicized.

This is not the proper place to deliver a lecture on apartment house planning. Yet, the writer feels impelled to digress from his function of "reporter" and give the students a few suggestions.

First: It has been always held that in the case of persons living together, that *privacy* is an attribute of good living. The converse is just as axiomatic. Now, good



MENTION—F. SWARTI, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
CLASS "A" V PROJET—"A COMMUNITY OF LOW COST DWELLINGS"



E. S. WILLIAMS, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (OPTION II)
CLASS "A" V PROJET—"A COMMUNITY OF LOW COST DWELLINGS"

MENTION—H. L. CASNER, GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
CLASS "A" V PROJET—"A COMMUNITY OF LOW COST DWELLINGS"

living is no longer considered as the prerogative of the well-to-do. It is held a social duty to foster or even impose good living on the masses and in the case of housing, the architect is the social agent. It is, therefore, the function of the architect to plan housing conducive to decent living. And when one considers that privacy can be obtained at no additional cost or waste of space then it becomes a duty to provide for it. In this respect the students erred consistently. We noticed to our amazement, kitchens and bathrooms opening off a living-room, the first being wrong but forgivable, the second both wrong and unforgivable.

Second: An apartment, excepting the one-room units, is composed of two well defined sections depending on which of the twenty-four hours of one's daily life it is used; the living quarters and the sleeping quarters, and in the case of luxurious apartments, a third one, the service quarters. An ideal apartment, regardless of its size, must have these two or three sections segregated, not infringing on each other, and easily connected to one another, with the living section nearest to the entrance. It would not do, for instance, to locate a bathroom right at the entrance (this was the case in at least 75 per cent of the drawings) or a bedroom and a bathroom in the same location (about 40 per cent did this).

I will now briefly discuss the three mentions published in the BULLETIN, all of which were considered for medals.

Miss Swarti of New York University presented a well considered and clever plan and very well presented. The depressed vehicular traffic, the segregation of the smaller families from the larger ones, the extreme "openness" of the entire plan affording long vistas to *all* the buildings, the uniform orientation of all the buildings, the hiding of the garages, the different heights of buildings all point to her clear understanding of the problem and a well conceived solution. This projet deserved a better fate, but *all* her unit plans are consistently bad.

The projet of H. L. Casner of Georgia School of Technology, while not strictly of the cloister type, was considered one of the best of its kind. The circulation was well studied, low garage buildings eliminated, and public and business buildings well located. However, the four pairs of buildings enclosed by the four other "U's" were criticized for their excessive length and for unduly obstructing the adjacent buildings; they should have been shorter at both ends. It was noted that unit plans were few, some of them passable, the others, bad.

E. S. Williams of the University of Pennsylvania, submitted a "grand type" scheme and it was the prototype of the great number of this class of projets. The long buildings bordering the park and shutting out almost completely the diagonal view of the street units were criticized, as well as the location of the garages. The small unit plans are good, the larger while much better than the general run could have been easily made faultless.

ARCHITECTURE — ARCHAEOLOGY VI PROJET

"A SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN STEEPLE"

There was no continuous evolution in England between the Gothic Spire and the Renaissance Steeple. The change was an abrupt one, caused by a devastating fire (1666), created by the consequent emergency and conducted by the individuality of one man in one generation.

Confronted by the enviably stupendous task of rebuilding London, Sir Christopher Wren promptly presented a complete city plan, unfortunately rejected by short-sighted property owners. The consequent retention of the mediaevally tortuous streets reflected itself upon the design of his fifty-odd churches, every remaining one showing the greatest skill in their adaption to irregular sites. Often with no chance at devising an impressive façade, the natural recourse seems to have been to emphasize the steeple; indeed, Wren may be called the inventor of the English Renaissance type of steeple, in which a conical or pyramidal spire is harmoniously added to a belfry on a square tower with classical details.

The subject of this program is such a steeple and tower not over 226 feet high, embellishing the front of a city church in a congested area. The main entrance to the church is to be incorporated into the base of the steeple tower in the form of a portico or doorway.

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"The Brochure Series of Architectural Illustration," Vol. VI, Boston, 1900.

JURY OF AWARD — JUDGMENT, JUNE 12, 1934

L. Bancel LaFarge, *Leader* — Otto Langmann — Harold Tatton — Thomas B. Temple
Harold V. Goubert

AWARDS

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
NO AWARD: 1.
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:
MENTION: A. E. Alexander.
CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:
MENTION: P. P. Dubaniewicz.
GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
FIRST MENTION: J. L. Skinner.
JOHN HUNTINGTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE:
SECOND MEDAL: R. J. Grosel.
MANHATTAN COLLEGE:
MENTION: J. J. Brady.
NO AWARD: 2.
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
FIRST MENTION: R. L. DuBrul.
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
FIRST MENTION: S. M. Stoshitch, F. V. Traynor.
MENTION: W. F. Newkirk.

32 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:
MENTION: A. VanNamee.
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:
NO AWARD: 1.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
MENTION: A. Bartos, H. Berg, C. H. Helmer, I. W. Isaacs, P. E. Kohler.
NO AWARD: 4.
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA:
SECOND MEDAL: E. L. Myers, Jr.
MENTION: H. Heyward, W. D. McKinnie, Jr., L. M. Stevens.
NO AWARD: 1.
YALE UNIVERSITY:
FIRST MENTION: E. V. Johnson, B. T. Simmons.
MENTION: F. R. Stanton.
UNAFFILIATED:
NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY:
SECOND MEDAL: G. J. Muller.

CRITIQUE

BY L. BANCEL LaFARGE

Among an unusually large number of meritorious drawings, the projets which stressed the proper relationship between steeple and main church were immediately given recognition. This does not mean that the steeple necessarily should have reached the maximum height called for, but that both steeple and church should coordinate as a whole. Had this been done scale, balance and proportion, the main elements of classic design would have been achieved.

The Jury felt this was particularly well brought about in the drawing of R. J. Grosel, of John Huntington Polytechnic Institute, whose base of the steeple is treated with great simplicity and ruggedness, relieved as it rises by a fine handling of the Orders. His transition from the square to the round, the gravest obstacle of most steeple designers, is especially fortunate. The details, draftsmanship and composition of the sheet are particularly good.

The projet by G. J. Muller of New York City, is also admirable in that he has placed his entrance to one side, recognizing the problem of the cramped site. However, the base of his steeple is weak, in contrast to the above mentioned.

E. L. Myers, Jr., of the University of Virginia, also produced a very happy design, although less interesting in the choice of his details.

A discussion arose among the Jurors over the projet of E. V. Johnson of Yale University, whose design, choice of details and sheet arrangement is admittedly one of the best; some thought that he had caught the spirit of the period in his manner of presentation, but the majority of the Jury voted a First Mention for the reason that the drawing was too mechanical for an "Archaeo."

FIRST MENTION—E. V. JOHNSON, YALE UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGY VI PROJET—"A SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN STEEPLE"

SECOND MEDAL—G. J. MULLER, NEW YORK, N. Y.
ARCHAEOLOGY VI PROJET—"A SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN STEEPLE"

SECOND MEDAL—R. J. GROSEL, JOHN HUNTINGTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
ARCHAEOLOGY VI PROJET—"A SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN STEEPLE"

SECOND MEDAL—E. L. MYERS, JR., UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
ARCHAEOLOGY VI PROJET—"A SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN STEEPLE"

ARCHITECTURE — INTERIOR DESIGN VI

"A PENT-HOUSE SUITE"

The accompanying diagram shows a plan of a pent-house which is to be completely decorated and furnished for a wealthy bachelor. The ceiling height in the living room is to be 12 feet and in the bedroom, bath-dressing room and kitchenette, 9 feet. We wish to call to the attention of the student that the architectural treatment of the walls is a very important part in the scheme of decoration. Color, comfort, lighting and utilitarian treatment in the planning of the kitchenette, dressing-room and bath, is also important and should be indicated carefully on the plan.

JURY OF AWARD

JUDGMENT, JUNE 12, 1934

A. Musgrave Hyde, *Leader* — Paul R. MacAlister
C. W. Beeston
Nancy McClelland — Leonard B. Wamnes
Giles Whiting

AWARDS

45 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
NO AWARD: 1.

BEACON HILL SCHOOL OF DESIGN:
NO AWARD: 2.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
NO AWARD: 2.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:
NO AWARD: 3.

CHILD-WALKER SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS:
HALF MENTION: M. Rahm.
NO AWARD: 2.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, EXTENSION ATELIER:
NO AWARD: 1.

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY:
MENTION: J. E. Eckloff.
NO AWARD: 2.

KANSAS CITY ART INSTITUTE:
HALF MENTION: L. E. Campbell.

ARCHT'L SKETCH CLUB, CHICAGO, ATELIER NELSON:
NO AWARD: 2.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF INTERIOR DECORATION:
MENTION: F. Hoskins.
HALF MENTION: E. G. Krumpe.
NO AWARD 6.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
FIRST MENTION: A. Nathanson, S. H. Yuen.
HALF MENTION: R. L. DuBrul, C. J. Spiess.
NO AWARD: 3.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
NO AWARD: 2.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:
NO AWARD: 1.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
HALF MENTION: H. L. Blatner.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA:
NO AWARD: 7.

UNAFFILIATED:
ALBANY, NEW YORK:
NO AWARD: 1.

CRITIQUE

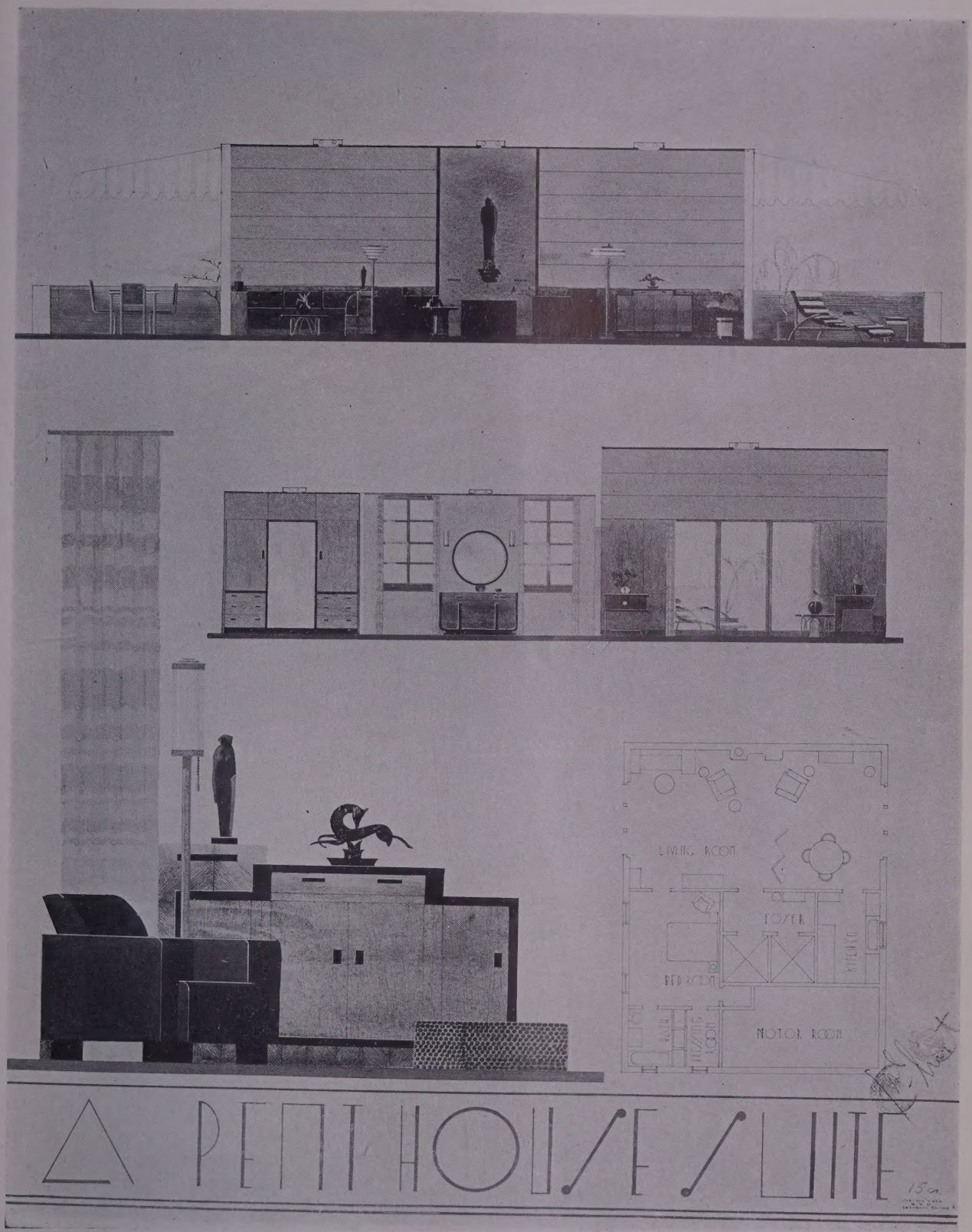
BY A. MUSGRAVE HYDE

It is a debatable point as to what is the proper style to decorate a pent-house suite for a wealthy bachelor, but it is worthy of note that out of the forty-five drawings submitted all but three were in the "modern" manner. The adaptation of this solution led the students into numerous excesses of tricky design in furniture and arrangement. It is evident that to most of them modern style unfortunately means emphasis on something unusual with attendant lack of attention to the proper solution of the problem. The Jury felt very strongly the almost universal lack of simplicity and dignity and they were unanimous in the opinion that there was no drawing worthy of a medal among those submitted.

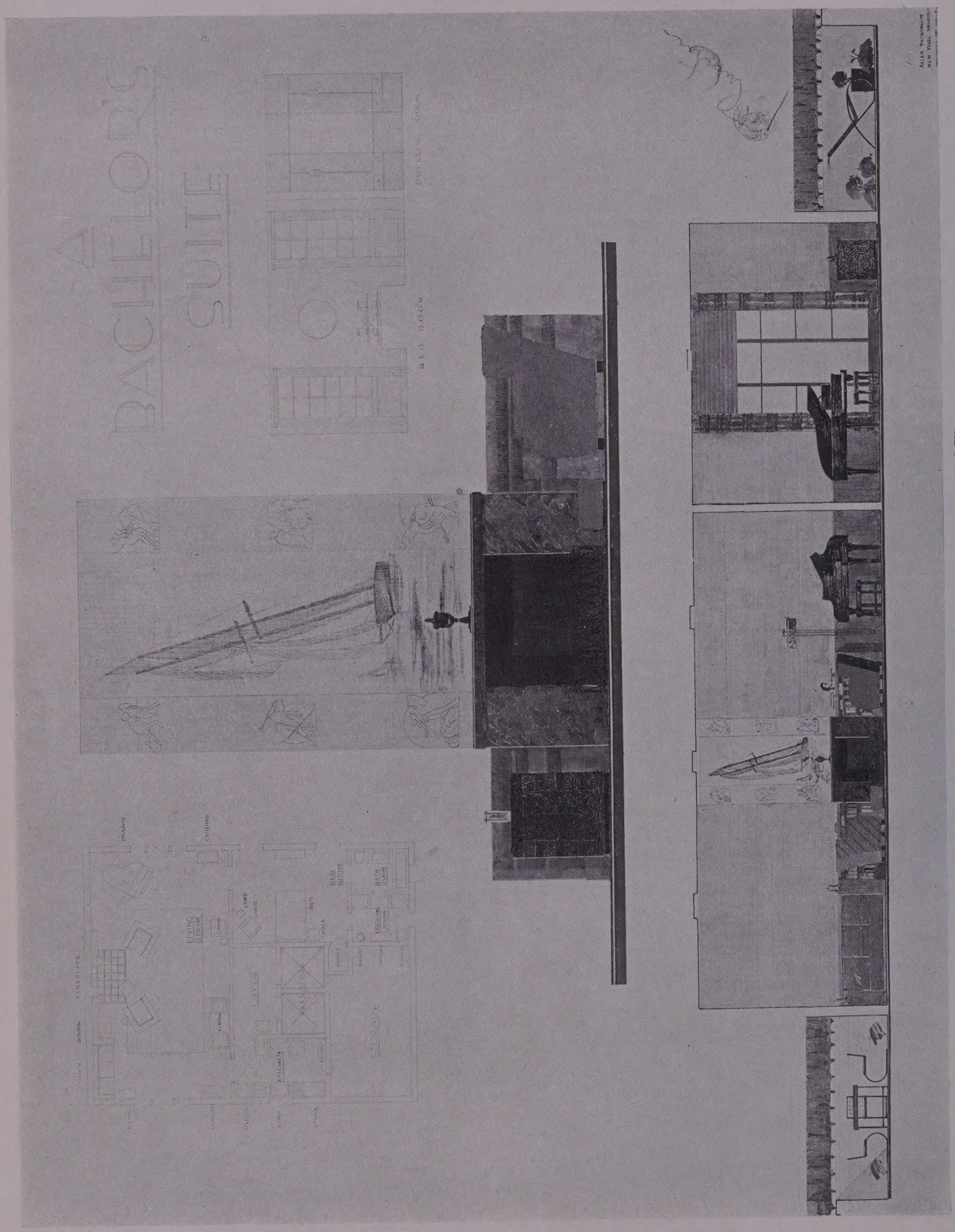
Many students neglected to take advantage of the possibilities inherent in a living room of the size and proportion given and broke the room up by too great emphasis on the dining table as a separate and distinct unit. A number of drawings carried this solution to the point of creating practically two rooms, thereby losing all sense of spaciousness and dignity. The Jury felt that the proper solution was to minimize the separate character of the dining arrangements and to treat the room, in so far as possible, as a unified whole. A number of drawings that showed considerable ingenuity and ability were rejected because of the resulting restlessness and complicated effect which this solution produced.

The lack of attention to the factors of dignity and charm was also notable in the majority of the color schemes. The use of the modern style here again seemed to influence the students towards complicated color combinations without regard for the general effectiveness of the result. In the architectural treatment of the big wall in the living room this fault was especially apparent.

One of the most pleasing color schemes was that submitted by S. H. Yuen of New York University. The end walls of his living room were criticised because he cut off his doors at such a low height, but the charm and distinction of the color, and the dignity and quiet of the main wall was responsible for his award. In A. Nathanson's design the end walls are treated with much greater distinction, but the general color scheme was not quite so pleasing. Both these drawings illustrated the quality of simplicity and liveableness which the Jury believed necessary for the best solution of the problem.



FIRST MENTION—S. H. YUEN, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
INTERIOR DESIGN IV—"A PENT-HOUSE SUITE"



FIRST MENTION—A. NATHANSON, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
INTERIOR DESIGN IV—"A PENT-HOUSE SUITE"

"GRILL ROOM OF A RIDING CLUB"

The walls of a Grill Room in a Riding Club located in a large city, are to be decorated with some theme appropriate to the purpose of the club. The color of the trim and dado is left to the competitor.

The plan and elevations of the walls are given on the accompanying print. A detail of the cornice is also given at twice the required scale to facilitate correct presentation on the drawing.

JURY OF AWARD

Hildreth Meiere, *Leader* Arthur Covey James Michael Newell Lillian Gaertner Palmedo

JUDGMENT, JUNE 18, 1934

AWARDS

37 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

BEAUX-ARTS ATELIER:
FIRST MEDAL: C. C. Dean.
SECOND MEDAL: P. Feeley, R. Blattner.
FIRST MENTION: H. Haag, M. G. Strack.
NO AWARD: 1.

COOPER UNION:
FIRST MENTION: M. Bernstein.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY:
SECOND MEDAL: C. T. Carey.
FIRST MENTION: E. C. Rust.
NO AWARD: 2.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN:
MENTION: M. Sirota.

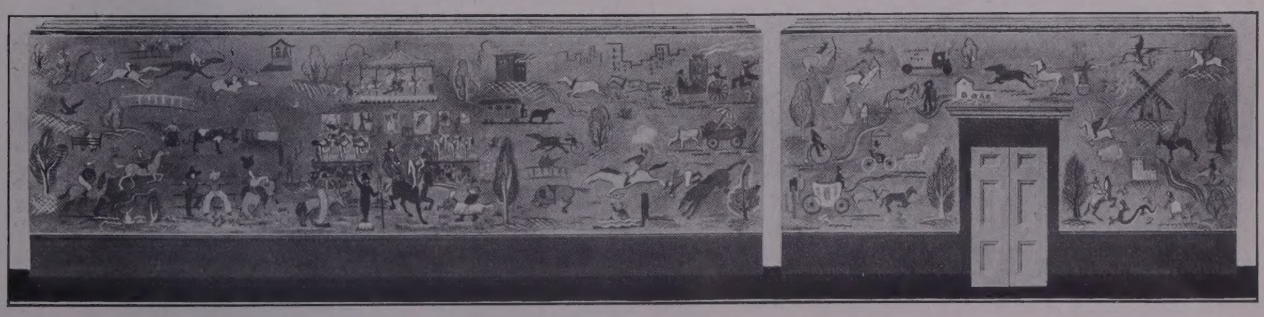
UNIVERSITY OF DENVER:
MENTION: F. Frakes, C. F. Layton.
NO AWARD: 4.

YALE UNIVERSITY:
FIRST MEDAL: E. Nicholson.
FIRST MENTION: M. M. Blahitka, F. E. Farnham, B. Segaloff.
MENTION: B. F. Beggs, M. Cappabianca, J. M. Francis, E. L. Hughes, G. H. Murrill, B. Pape, J. Pistey, P. Stearns, A. S. Tobey, J. H. Zorthian.
NO AWARD: 4.

UNAFFILIATED:

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY:
MENTION: S. S. Green.

FIRST MEDAL—C. C. DEAN, BEAUX-ARTS ATELIER



FIRST MEDAL—E. NICHOLSON, YALE UNIVERSITY
MURAL DECORATION, PROGRAM VIII—"GRILL ROOM OF A RIDING CLUB"

SECOND MEDAL—C. P. CAREY, CORNELL UNIVERSITY

SECOND MEDAL—P. FEELEY, BEAUX-ARTS ATELIER

SECOND MEDAL—R. BLATTNER, BEAUX-ARTS ATELIER
MURAL DECORATION, PROGRAM VIII—"GRILL ROOM OF A RIDING CLUB"